

PRAIRIE PROJECT AREA

(Lower Rapid Creek Area)

Final Environmental Impact Statement



**USDA Forest Service
Black Hills National Forest
Mystic Ranger District
Rapid City, South Dakota**



Commonly Used Acronyms and Abbreviations

ATV	All Terrain Vehicle	GIS	Geographic Information System
BA	Basal Area	ID Team	Interdisciplinary Team
BF	Board Foot	MA	Management Area
BHNF	Black Hills National Forest	MBF	Thousand Board Feet
BMP	Best Management Practices	MCF	Thousand Cubic Feet
CAR	Community at Risk	MIS	Management Indicator Species
CCF	Hundred Cubic Feet	MMBF	Million Board Feet
CDA	Connected Disturbed Area	MPB	Mountain Pine Beetle
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality	NEPA	National Environmental
CF	Cubic Feet		Policy Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	NFMA	National Forest Management Act
CMAI	Culmination of Mean Annual	NFS	National Forest System
	Increment	ORV	Off-Road Vehicle
DBH	Diameter Breast Height	OHV	Off Highway Vehicle
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact	PPA	Prairie Project Area
	Statement	RNA	Research Natural Area
EA	Environmental Analysis	ROD	Record Of Decision
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	S&G	Standard(s) and Guideline(s)
EPA	Environmental Protection	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
	Agency	T&E	Threatened and Endangered
FSR	Forest System Road	TSI	Timber Stand Improvement
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact	USDA	United States Department of
	Statement		Agriculture
FS	Forest Service	WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface
FSH	Forest Service Handbook		
FSM	Forest Service Manual		

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**Prairie Project Area
Final
Environmental Impact Statement
Pennington County, South Dakota**

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Abstract: The Mystic Ranger District of the Black Hills National Forest has prepared a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other relevant Federal and State laws and regulations. The Mystic Ranger District proposes to implement multiple resource management actions within the Prairie Project Area (Lower Rapid Creek Area) as guided by the Black Hills National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) as amended, and supported by the National Fire Plan, the President’s Healthy Forest Initiative, and by other National level policy and initiatives. The focus of the actions proposed is to aggressively manage the vegetation in this wildland urban interface setting to minimize the potential for large-scale catastrophic wildfires and to resolve inherently complex and conflicting travel and recreation use issues. Four alternatives are considered in detail. Alternative A is the No Action Alternative. Alternative B accomplishes fuel and fire hazard reduction primarily through non-commercial thinning and extensive application of prescribed fire. It also has a non-motorized use emphasis. Alternative C is the proposed and preferred action. Fuel and fire hazard reduction is accomplished through both commercial and non-commercial thinning plus a moderate amount of prescribed fire. Recreation and travel use issues are addressed through establishment of motorized and non-motorized “core use” areas. Alternative D addresses fuel and fire hazard reduction issues plus recreation and travel issues within the constraints and guidance of the current Forest Plan. This Environmental Impact Statement discloses the direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts resulting from the proposed action and alternatives. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement and this Final Environmental Impact Statement collectively comprise the Environmental Impact Statement for the Prairie Project.

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PREFACE

A Notice of Availability (NOA) for the Prairie Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) was published in the *Federal Register* on June 13, 2003. This initiated the official public comment period on the DEIS. This comment period ended July 28, 2003.

There was significant public participation during the DEIS comment period. Eighty-one (81) individuals, groups or agencies submitted comment letters on the DEIS. Also, during this comment period two public meetings were held locally to provide information and answer questions regarding the DEIS. Approximately 200 people attended the meeting at Johnson Siding VFD on July 25, 2003 and less than 50 people attended the meeting at Whispering Pines VFD on July 30, 2003. All public input received during this time period was evaluated using a content analysis process. Over 400 comments were identified and responded to by the Prairie Interdisciplinary Team. These comments and associated responses are located in Appendix A of this Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).

No public comments on the DEIS generated the need for reanalysis or required major substantive changes in the document. Therefore, it was concluded that the DEIS need not be completely rewritten. Instead the FEIS has been prepared to update, correct, and clarify information in the DEIS. The FEIS incorporates the DEIS in accordance with 40 CFR 1500.4(m) and 40 CFR 1503.4(c). The content of the FEIS actually contains a section of errata changes to the DEIS, a listing of public comments on the DEIS with associated agency responses, and Appendices containing an updated index, and a summary of the Prairie Project Biological Assessment/Biological Evaluation (BA/BE).

Note that when future reference is made to information in the EIS, such references refer to the combination DEIS and FEIS--collectively considered and referred to as the Prairie Project EIS. For ease of location, when reference is made to maps, tables, information, etc. in one of the EIS documents, either DEIS or FEIS will be referred to. Since the FEIS does not reproduce the DEIS, readers and reviewers may need to have both documents. Copies of the documents can be obtained at the Mystic Ranger District Office in Rapid City, South Dakota or the Black Hills National Forest Office in Custer, South Dakota.

ERRATA CHANGES TO THE DRAFT EIS

The following are errata changes identified by the ID Team and through public comment that update, clarify, and correct information in the DEIS. With incorporation of the errata changes, the DEIS along with the FEIS collectively are considered the EIS for the Prairie Project.

DEIS, page iii. The heading “Summary” is revised to read “Summary of Final Environmental Impact Statement”.

DEIS, page iv, third paragraph. The last sentence, “The alternatives analyzed in detail in this EIS are briefly described as follows:” is revised and expanded to read, “The alternatives analyzed in detail in this EIS are briefly described below. More specific and detailed information about the Alternatives is presented in Chapter 1 (Proposed Action), throughout Chapter 2 of this document, and also in the project file.

DEIS, page v, first paragraph. The second full sentence, “The scope of vegetation treatment under this alternative may require site-specific Forest Plan amendments(s) specifically related to effects on wildlife habitat.” is revised to read, “The scope of vegetation treatment under this alternative will require site-specific Forest Plan amendment(s) specifically related to effects on wildlife habitat and travel.”

DEIS, page vi, Table 0-1, under Travel Management and Issue Measurement Indicators. The second entry reads, “Miles of Roads and Motorized Trails Open Winter-Spring (Dec 15-May 15) to Motorized Use [followed by mileage entries] 173 [for Alt A], 128 [for Alt B], 172 [for Alt C], 131 [for Alt D]”. The mileage entries are revised to read, “...174 [for Alt A], 130 [for Alt B], 168 [for Alt C], 133 [for Alt D]”.

DEIS, page vi, Table 0-1, under Travel Management and Issue Measurement Indicators. The third entry reads, “Miles of Roads and Motorized Trails Open Summer-Fall (May 15-Dec 15) to Motorized Use [followed by mileage entries] 219 [for Alt A], 128 [for Alt B], 186 [for Alt C], 191 [for Alt D]”. The mileage entries for three of the alternatives are revised to read, “...130 [for Alt B], 187 [for Alt C], 192 [for Alt D]”.

DEIS, page vi, Table 0-1, under Travel Management and Issue Measurement Indicators. The fourth entry reads, “Percent of the Area Open Winter-Spring (Dec 15-May 15) to Off-Road Motorized Use [followed by percentage entries] 76% [for Alt A], 18% [for Alt B], 29% [for Alt C], 18% [for Alt D]”. The percentage entry for one alternative is revised to read, “...28% [for Alt C]...”.

DEIS, page vi, Table 0-1, under Travel Management and Issue Measurement Indicators. The fifth entry reads, “Percent of the Area Open Summer-Fall (May 15-Dec 15) to Off-Road Motorized Use [followed by percentage entries] 76% [for Alt A], 18% [for Alt B], 68% [for Alt C], 85% [for Alt D]”. The percentage entry for one alternative is revised to read, “...62% [for Alt C]...”.

DEIS, page vi, Table 0-1, under Wildlife Habitat. The heading, “Issue Management Indicators (Worst – Best)” is revised to read, “Issue Management Indicators (Poor – Best)”.

DEIS, page vi, Table 0-1, under Socio-Economic Factors and Issue Measurement Indicators. The first and third entries read respectively, “Total Cost (million) ... -\$3.1 [for Alt D], Cost-Benefit Ratio73 [for Alt C] ...” are revised to read, “Total Cost (million) ... -\$3.0 [for Alt D], Cost-Benefit Ratio74 [for Alt C] ...”.

DEIS, page vii, top paragraph. The sentence, “This forms the basis for the Deciding Official to make the following determinations: ...” is revised to read, “This forms the basis for the Deciding Official to make the following determinations which are disclosed in the Record of Decision (ROD): ...”.

DEIS, page ix, TABLE OF CONTENTS, under WILDLIFE HABITAT. The entry, “Effect on PFA... 149” is deleted.

DEIS, page 22, second paragraph, eighth bulleted statement. The statement reads, “Roads and trails open to motorized use (Dec 15 – May 15) – 173 miles”. The mileage is revised to read, “174 miles”.

DEIS, page 24, under Travel and Recreation Use, second bulleted statement. The statement reads, “Roads and trails open to motorized use (Dec 15 – May 15) – 128 miles”. The mileage is revised to read, “130 miles”.

DEIS, page 24, under Travel and Recreation Use, third bulleted statement. The statement reads, “Roads and trails open to motorized use (May 15 – Dec 15) – 128 miles”. The mileage is revised to read, “130 miles”.

DEIS, page 25, third paragraph under Alternative C – Proposed Action. Change the second sentence, “The scope of vegetation treatment under this alternative may require site-specific...” to read, “The scope of vegetation treatment under this alternative will require site-specific...”.

DEIS, page 25, fourth paragraph under Alternative C – Proposed Action. Change the second sentence, “There would be commercial timber harvest (estimated 8,889 acres) which thins...” to read, “There would be commercial timber harvest (estimated 8,888 acres) which thins...”.

DEIS, page 26, 1st paragraph at top of page. The first full sentence, “There would be considerable non-commercial thinning (estimated 8,773 acres) also driven by natural fuel break objectives.” is revised to read, “There would be considerable non-commercial thinning (estimated 8,554 acres) also driven by fuel break objectives.”

DEIS, page 27. The header, “Commercial Harvest Treatment (8,889 acres)” is revised to read, “Commercial Harvest Treatment (8,888 acres)”.

DEIS, page 27, under Commercial Harvest Treatment (8,889 acres), third bulleted statement. The statement, “Thinning – 6,982 acres.” is revised to read, “Thinning – 6,981 acres.”

DEIS, page 27. The header, “Non-commercial Treatment (8,773 acres)” is revised to read, “Non-commercial Treatment (8,554 acres)”.

DEIS, page 27, under Non-commercial Treatment (8,773 acres), third bulleted statement. The statement, “Thinning – 6,252 acres.” is revised to read, “Thinning – 6,033 acres.”

DEIS, page 28, first bulleted statement at top of page. The statement reads, “Roads and trails open to motorized use (Dec 15 – May 15) – 172 miles”. The mileage is revised to read, “168 miles”.

DEIS, page 28, second bulleted statement at top of page. The statement reads, “Roads and trails open to motorized use (May 15 – Dec 15) – 186 miles”. The mileage is revised to read, “187 miles”.

DEIS, page 28, third bulleted statement at top of page. The statement reads, “Area Open to off-road motorized use (Dec 15 – May 15) – 29%”. The percentage is revised to read, “28%”.

DEIS, page 28, fourth bulleted statement at top of page. The statement reads, “Area Open to off-road motorized use (May 15 – Dec 15) – 68%”. The percentage is revised to read, “62%”.

DEIS, page 28, first bulleted paragraph for Goshawk. The second sentence, “Vegetation thinning including fuel break construction is planned I this alternative...” is changed to read, “Vegetation thinning including fuel break construction is planned in this alternative...”.

DEIS, page 29, second paragraph. The fourth sentence, “Non-commercial thinning would occur on 6,338 acres.” is revised to read, “Non-commercial thinning would occur on 6,121 acres.”

DEIS, page 30. The header, “Non-commercial Treatment (7,112 acres)” is revised to read, “Non-commercial Treatment (6,121 acres)”.

DEIS, page 30, under Non-commercial Treatment (7,112 acres), third bulleted statement. The statement, “Thinning – 4,177 acres.” is revised to read, “Thinning – 3,960 acres.”

DEIS, page 30, under Travel and Recreation Use, second bulleted statement. The statement reads, “Roads and trails open to motorized use (Dec 15 – May 15) – 131 miles”. The mileage is revised to read, “133 miles”.

DEIS, page 30, under Travel and Recreation Use, third bulleted statement. The statement reads, “Roads and trails open to motorized use (May 15 – Dec 15) – 191 miles”. The mileage is revised to read, “192 miles”.

DEIS, page 31, bottom of page. Add the following wildlife projects:

“Construct a fence and cattleguard across the Prairie Creek drainage just northeast of the junction of FSR 159 and FSR 158.2 to exclude livestock from the Prairie Creek Dam (all action alternatives).”

“Construct four guzzlers to provide a water source for wildlife in upland sites yet to be determined (all action alternatives).”

DEIS, page 36, third paragraph. The fifth sentence, “Alternative B would reduce existing roads from 292 to 197 miles.” is revised to read, “Alternative B would reduce existing roads from 292 to 206 miles.”

DEIS, page 38, third paragraph. The second to last sentence, “The total miles of road ... during the summer-fall to 128 miles yearlong.” is revised to read, “The total miles of road ... during the summer-fall to 130 miles yearlong.”

DEIS, page 39, second paragraph. The fifth sentence, “The area open to off-road ... in the summer-fall (68% vs. the current 76%), and substantially reduced from 76 percent to 29 percent in the winter spring.” is revised to read, “The area open to off-road ... in the summer-fall (62% vs. the current 76%), and substantially reduced from 76 percent to 28 percent in the winter spring.”

DEIS, page 40, third paragraph. The second sentence, “Miles of road open to motorized use during the winter-spring would be reduced from 173 miles to 131 miles, ...” is revised to read, “Miles of road open to motorized use during the winter-spring would be reduced from 174 miles to 133 miles, ...”

DEIS, page 40, third paragraph. The third sentence, “Miles of road open to motorized use during the summer-fall would be reduced from the current level of 219 miles to 191 miles, ...” is revised to read, “Miles of road open to motorized use during the summer-fall would be reduced from the current level of 219 miles to 192 miles, ...”

DEIS, page 40, third paragraph. The fourth sentence, “The area open to off-road motorized use would actually increase over current levels during the summer-fall from 76 to 85 percent, but would ...” is revised to read, “The area open to off-road motorized use would actually increase over current levels of 76 percent during the summer-fall to 85 percent, but would ...”

DEIS, page 43, under Socio-Economic Factors, fourth paragraph. The first sentence, “The difference between ... alternatives at \$1.2 million.” is revised to read, “The difference between ... alternatives at \$1.1 million.”

DEIS, page 43, under Socio-Economic Factors, fourth paragraph. The sixth sentence, “Alternative C b/c ratio is .73 as compared to .61 for Alternative D.” is revised to read, “Alternative C b/c ratio is .74 as compared to .61 for Alternative D.”

DEIS, page 44, Table 2-1, under Travel Management and Issue Measurement Indicators. The second entry reads, “Miles of Roads and Motorized Trails Open Winter-Spring (Dec 15-May 15) to Motorized Use [followed by mileage entries] 173 [for Alt A], 128 [for Alt B], 172 [for Alt C], 131 [for Alt D]”. The mileage entries are revised to read, “...174 [for Alt A], 130 [for Alt B], 168 [for Alt C], 133 [for Alt D]”.

DEIS, page 44, Table 2-1, under Travel Management and Issue Measurement Indicators. The third entry reads, “Miles of Roads and Motorized Trails Open Summer-Fall (May 15-Dec 15) to Motorized Use [followed by mileage entries] 219 [for Alt A], 128 [for Alt B], 186 [for Alt C],

191 [for Alt D]”. The mileage entries for three of the alternatives are revised to read, “...130 [for Alt B], 187 [for Alt C], 192 [for Alt D]”.

DEIS, page 44, Table 2-1, under Travel Management and Issue Measurement Indicators. The fourth entry reads, “Percent of the Area Open Winter-Spring (Dec 15-May 15) to Off-Road Motorized Use [followed by percentage entries] 76% [for Alt A], 18% [for Alt B], 29% [for Alt C], 18% [for Alt D]”. The percentage entry for one alternative is revised to read, “...28% [for Alt C]...”.

DEIS, page 44, Table 2-1, under Travel Management and Issue Measurement Indicators. The fifth entry reads, “Percent of the Area Open Summer-Fall (May 15-Dec 15) to Off-Road Motorized Use [followed by percentage entries] 76% [for Alt A], 18% [for Alt B], 68% [for Alt C], 85% [for Alt D]”. The percentage entry for one alternative is revised to read, “...62% [for Alt C]...”.

DEIS, page 44, Table 2-1, under Wildlife Habitat. The heading, “Issue Management Indicators” is revised to read, “Issue Management Indicators (Poor – Best)”.

DEIS, page 45, Table 2-1, under Socio-Economic Factors and Issue Measurement Indicators. The first and third entries read respectively, “Total Cost (million) ... -\$3.1 [for Alt D], Cost-Benefit Ratio73 [for Alt C] ...” are revised to read, “Total Cost (million) ... -\$3.0 [for Alt D], Cost-Benefit Ratio74 [for Alt C] ...”.

DEIS, page 45, Table 2-2, under the header Fuels & Vegetation Treatment (Non-Commercial). The third entry reads, “Thinning [followed by acreage entries] 0 [for Alt A], 4,715 [for Alt B], 6,252 [for Alt C], 4,177 [for Alt D]”. The acreage entries for two of the alternatives are revised to read, “...6,033 [for Alt C], 3,960 [for Alt D]”.

DEIS, page 45, Table 2-2, under the header Fuels & Vegetation Treatment (Non-Commercial). The seventh entry reads, “Total [followed by acreage entries] 0 [for Alt A], 6,958 [for Alt B], 8,773 [for Alt C], 6,338 [for Alt D]”. The acreage entries for two of the alternatives are revised to read, “...8,554 [for Alt C], 6,121 [for Alt D]”.

DEIS, page 45, Table 2-2, under the header Fuels & Vegetation Treatment (Commercial). The third entry reads, “Thinning [followed by acreage entries] 0 [for Alt A], 0 [for Alt B], 6,982 [for Alt C], 2,041 [for Alt D]”. The acreage entry for one of the alternatives is revised to read, “...6,981 [for Alt C] ...”.

DEIS, page 45, Table 2-2, under the header Fuels & Vegetation Treatment (Commercial). The eighth entry reads, “Total [followed by acreage entries] 0 [for Alt A], 352 [for Alt B], 8,889 [for Alt C], 4,086 [for Alt D]”. The acreage entry for one of the alternatives is revised to read, “...8,888 [for Alt C] ...”.

DEIS, page 61. After the first partial paragraph that ends, “... are discussed under water purity section of this report.” insert the following paragraph:
“Instream fisheries habitat includes those factors associated with the biological, physical and chemical environment of a stream that affect both quality and quantity of fisheries habitat. Such

factors include water temperature, pH, total dissolved solids, total suspended solids, bank stability, streambed type and others. These factors were addressed in the Watershed sections that discussed the physical and chemical components of aquatic ecosystems (DEIS, pgs. 48-60), or were addressed in the soil productivity section. Additional information is found in the Prairie Project File. Refer also to the Forest Plan FEIS (pgs. III-387 through III-394, USDA Forest Service 1996).

DEIS, page 122, RANGE, Affected Environment, second paragraph. The seventh sentence, “Livestock numbers and/or length of season can be reduced on an annual basis ...” is revised to read, “Livestock numbers and/or length of season can be adjusted on an annual basis ...”

DEIS, page 134, Late Successional Forest, Insert the following after the first paragraph: “The Forest Plan recognizes two distinct types of late-successional ponderosa pine forest in the Black Hills, as defined by Mehl (1992), based on differences in fire frequencies:

- Open-canopy late succession ponderosa pine occurs where periodic, low-intensity fires have been part of the ecosystem. These late successional stands would consist of clumps or groups of trees with grasses in the openings between the clumps. They would contain large old trees with open branches, irregular and flattened crowns. The clumps or groups of trees would contain little down dead material and few small trees.
- Closed-canopy late succession ponderosa pine occurs where periodic, low-intensity high-frequency fires have not been a significant part of the ecosystem. These stands would contain large old trees with open branches and irregular crowns. The stands would have multiple canopy layers made up of various-aged trees. They would be well stocked with trees and contain standing dead and down trees.”

DEIS, page 134, Late Successional Forest, third paragraph. The second sentence, “Non-commercial treatments comprise 261 acres of that total, and ...” is revised to read, “Non-commercial treatments comprise 286 acres of that total, and ...”

DEIS, page 134. Replace Table 3-15 with the following table caption and table:
 “Table 3-15. Proposed treatments and acreages in Management Area 3.7 in the Prairie Project Area.

Treatment	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D
Fuelbreak (commercial)	31 ac.	77 ac.	--
Fuelbreak (non-commercial)	68	68	--
Hardwood retention (non-commercial)	26	34	--
Patch clearcut (commercial)	--	32	
Patch clearcut (cut to waste)	41	9	--
Meadow restoration (commercial)	--	36	--
Meadow retention (non-commercial)	--	52	--
Overstory removal	--	4	--
Commercial thinning	--	172	--
Seedcut	--	23	--
Non-commercial thinning	21	98	--
TOTAL	187 (5)¹	605 (16)¹	--
Non-commercial thinning	130	286 ²	--
Hardwood and meadow retention	26	122	--
Commercial	31	308 ²	--

¹ Acres (percent). Based on 3858 acres Management Area 3.7.

² Total area treated is not additive due to some overlap in treatment area (commercial and non-commercial treatment)."

DEIS, page 135, first paragraph. Delete the third and fourth sentences that read, “Alternative C proposes to commercially and non-commercially thin one of these stands (site 091803-44) to contribute to a landscape-scale fuelbreak. Treatment of this 44-acre site would alter the late succession character of this stand.”

DEIS, page 135, first paragraph. The last sentence, “None of the other stands are planned for treatment in any action alternative.” is revised to read, “None of the stands are planned for treatment in any action alternative.”

DEIS, page 135. Replace Table 3-16 with the following table caption and table:
 “Table 3-16. Sites in the Prairie Project Area designated to be managed as scattered late successional stands in the Forest Plan.”

Location	Site	Acres
091803	39	43
091803	40	18
091803	41	44
091803	43	44
091905	17	30

DEIS, page 135, paragraph after Table 3-16. The fourth sentence, “Commercial treatment of landscape scale Management Area 3.7 (Alternative B and Alternative C) and scattered late successional stands (Alternative C) prescribed for ...” is revised (with portion deleted) to read,

“Commercial treatment of landscape scale Management Area 3.7 (Alternative B and Alternative C) prescribed for ...”

DEIS, page 140, first full paragraph. Delete the phrase “as a mitigation measure” from the third and last sentence in the paragraph.

DEIS, page 141, after first paragraph. Insert the following paragraph: “Bur oak sprouts vigorously after fire or other disturbance, including mechanical disturbance. It sprouts prolifically from the root crown when the main stem is damaged. Past experience in the Black Hills has shown that soil compaction and other potential impacts do not negatively affect oak or oak regeneration. There are no treatments planned to remove mature oak, or to stimulate oak regeneration. As a result of incidental mechanical disturbance, it is expected that stimulation of oak will result on some sites from planned vegetation treatment.”

DEIS, page 144, first paragraph, second sentence. Remove the word “Draft” from the reference to the “Prairie Draft Biological Assessment/Biological Evaluation (BA/BE)”. Also, remove the word “draft” from all references to the BA/BE in the DEIS.

DEIS, page 146, second and third paragraph. References to Forest Plan “Guideline 3114” should read Forest Plan “Guideline 3114 (treated as a Standard)”.

DEIS, page 151, first paragraph under Mountain Lion. The first paragraph that begins, “This state threatened species is known to occur...” is replaced entirely as follows: “This species was until recently listed by the State of South Dakota as a threatened species. The State now classifies the mountain lion as a big game species although no hunting season has been proposed to date. Mountain lions are known to occur in the Prairie Project Area, and the population trend in the Black Hills appears to be on the increase, although the overall population trend throughout the mountain lion’s range appears to be declining. Mountain lions are monitored Forest-wide by South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks. Refer to the annual Monitoring Reports (1998 through 2001) for results and additional information. The South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks estimates there are approximately 150 lions in the Black Hills (SDGF&P, Pers. Com.). Mountain lions prefer remote, undisturbed areas for the seclusion they offer, but for the most part they are habitat generalists as long as their primary prey (deer) is available. Threats to the mountain lion are State predator control efforts augmented by bounty programs, loss of remote, undisturbed habitat, excessive killing by humans, vehicle collisions, and depleted ungulate populations.”

DEIS, page 153, after last paragraph bottom of page. Insert the following paragraph: “Instream fisheries habitat, including habitat for aquatic MIS species, includes those factors associated with the biological, physical and chemical environment of a stream that affect both quality and quantity of fisheries habitat. Such factors include water temperature, pH, total dissolved solids, total suspended solids, bank stability, streambed type and others. These factors were addressed in the Watershed section, which discussed the physical and chemical components of aquatic ecosystems (DEIS pgs. 48-60), or were addressed in the Soil Productivity section (DEIS pgs. 61-66). Additional information is found in the Prairie Project File. Refer also to the Forest Plan FEIS (pgs. III-387 through III-394, USDA Forest Service 1996), and Isaak et al. (2003).”

DEIS, page 154, under heading Species Of Special Focus (Snails/Bats/Dipper). Insert the following paragraphs:

“South Dakota Natural Heritage Program Species

The South Dakota Natural Heritage Program (SDNHP) has developed and maintains a list of over 400 plants and animals that are thought to be in need of monitoring or protection or have been listed as threatened or endangered under State or Federal law. Some species on this list are considered to be Region 2 sensitive species by the Forest Service, and along with federally listed species, have been addressed in the Prairie BA/BE (located in the project file). Species listed as threatened or endangered by the State of South Dakota are addressed elsewhere in this section. Twelve of the remaining species on the SDNHP list (7 wildlife species, 5 plant species) have been documented to occur in the Prairie Project Area, either through systematic surveys or incidental observation.

Seven Black Hills National Forest Plants of Interest are also known to occur in the Prairie Project Area. Species designated as Plants of Interest are those which do not appear on a State or Regional list but have been identified by botanists working in the Black Hills area as being locally rare or in need of more study.

There is no species-specific management direction for SDNHP species or Plants of Interest. Many of these species that occur in the Prairie Project Area are associated with moist streamside habitats or similar riparian habitats, which will not be treated and will be protected by mitigation measures. Proposed treatments to enhance and maintain hardwoods and meadows would be of benefit to species associated with those habitats. Some species would be protected or their habitats provided for through mitigation (e.g. raptor nests, snags and downed logs). Proposed treatments are unlikely to have direct or indirect impacts on these species. A list of SDNHP species and Plants of Interest that occur in the Prairie Project Area can be found in the Prairie Project File, along with additional information.”

DEIS, page 155, under State Listed Species, first paragraph. Delete reference to mountain lion as a State listed species.

DEIS, page 155, under State Listed Species, between second and third paragraphs. Insert the following paragraphs:

“The dipper was first reported in the Black Hills by George Bird Grinnell in 1874 (Ludlow 1875). More recently, Pettingill and Whitney (1965) reported dippers to be “most numerous along Spearfish Creek in Spearfish Canyon, but a few occur along nearly all permanent, fast-flowing streams in the Black Hills.” The Rapid Creek watershed is the largest watershed in the Black Hills both in terms of watershed size and stream flows (Stewart and Thilenius 1964). The dipper was once common on Rapid Creek in Dark Canyon and in the Pactola area, and there are many reports of dippers in the Black Hills in the South Dakota Bird Notes (Backlund 2001). Annual monitoring of dippers in the Black Hills was initiated by SDGFP in 1993 (Backlund 2001), including the portion of Rapid Creek below Pactola Dam in the Prairie Project Area. Members of the public and personnel conducting monitoring have reported observing dippers along this stream segment, although no evidence of nesting has been reported in recent years with few exceptions. A partially built dipper nest was found in a nest box (one of 20-25 nest boxes the Mystic District installed in the Placerville area in the mid-1990s) in spring 2001, old

dipper nests were found in the Thunderhead Falls area in summer 2001, and the owners of Thunderhead Falls reported that dippers nest there every year (Backlund 2001). The Dark Canyon area provides abundant and apparently suitable habitat (Backlund 2001). One active nest was discovered in spring 2003 on this segment of Rapid Creek, despite availability of many good nest sites (SD Game, Fish, and Parks 2003).

Based on the above, at least portions of the segment of Rapid Creek in the Prairie Project Area below Pactola Dam provide potentially suitable habitat for the dipper. Perennial tributaries of Rapid Creek such as Victoria Creek and Prairie Creek may also provide potentially suitable habitat, at least for a portion of the year.”

DEIS, page 155, under State Listed Species, third paragraph. At end of paragraph, add: “Disturbance of nesting areas is another factor that potentially affects dippers, but not nearly as important a factor as the threats discussed above (Backlund 2001).”

DEIS, page 158, under Screening Cover, Hiding Cover and Security Cover. The entire first paragraph that begins, “Forest Plan Guideline 3203 (treated as a standard) provides ...” is revised and replaced by the following paragraph: “Forest Plan Guideline 3203 (treated as a Standard) provides Forest-wide direction to provide big game screening cover along at least 20% of the edges of arterial and collector roads. There are 22 miles of arterial and collector roads on Forest Service lands in the Prairie Project Area. The amount of screening cover that currently exists in the Prairie Project Area is 4% (Alt. A), meaning that screening cover is provided along 0.9 miles of arterial and collector roads. This figure was determined using vegetation characteristics only (structural stage 3C ponderosa pine), and is a conservative estimate because topography also functions to provide screening cover but was not considered in the analysis. Hardwood shrubs also provide screening cover during the summer and autumn before their leaves fall, but were not considered screening cover for analysis purposes because they do not provide screening cover year-round. Alt. B and Alt. D maintain the screening cover that is now present in the project area at 4%. Alt. C decreases the amount of screening cover to 2% (0.5 miles) of the edges of arterial and collector roads. For this reason, Alt. C is not consistent with Forest Plan Guideline 3203, since it does not maintain all the screening cover that is currently present.”

DEIS, page 180, Table 3-29, under Travel and Recreation Parameters. The second entry reads, “Miles of Roads and Motorized Trails Open Winter-Spring (Dec 15-May 15) to Motorized Use [followed by mileage entries] 173 [for Alt A], 128 [for Alt B], 172 [for Alt C], 131 [for Alt D]”. The mileage entries are revised to read, “...174 [for Alt A], 130 [for Alt B], 168 [for Alt C], 133 [for Alt D]”.

DEIS, page 180, Table 3-29, under Travel and Recreation Parameters. The third entry reads, “Miles of Roads and Motorized Trails Open Summer-Fall (May 15-Dec 15) to Motorized Use [followed by mileage entries] 219 [for Alt A], 128 [for Alt B], 186 [for Alt C], 191 [for Alt D]”. The mileage entries for three of the alternatives are revised to read, “...130 [for Alt B], 187 [for Alt C], 192 [for Alt D]”.

DEIS, page 180, Table 3-29, under Travel and Recreation Parameters. The fourth entry reads, “Percent of the Area Open Winter-Spring (Dec 15-May 15) to Off-Road Motorized Use

[followed by percentage entries] 76% [for Alt A], 18% [for Alt B], 29% [for Alt C], 18% [for Alt D]”. The percentage entry for one alternative is revised to read, “...28% [for Alt C]...”.

DEIS, page 180, Table 3-29, under Travel and Recreation Parameters. The fifth entry reads, “Percent of the Area Open Summer-Fall (May 15-Dec 15) to Off-Road Motorized Use [followed by percentage entries] 76% [for Alt A], 18% [for Alt B], 68% [for Alt C], 85% [for Alt D]”. The percentage entry for one alternative is revised to read, “...62% [for Alt C]...”.

DEIS, page 180. The last sentence on the page, “This alternative would not directly result in any increase or decrease in the 173 miles of roads open ...” is revised to read, “This alternative would not directly result in any increase or decrease in the 174 miles of roads open ...”.

DEIS, page 184, under the header Motorized Opportunities, Direct Effects, first paragraph. The first sentence, “Over the entire project area motorized users would find 128 miles of roads open yearlong compared to the existing condition of 173 miles.” is revised to read, “Over the entire project area motorized users would find 130 miles of roads open yearlong compared to the existing condition of 174 miles.”

DEIS, page 185, under the header Motorized and Non-Motorized Recreation, Direct Effects, first paragraph. The third sentence, “It would reduce the total road miles by 86 miles and miles of road open to motorized use by 91 miles, and would ...” is revised to read, “It would reduce the total road miles by 86 miles and miles of road open to motorized use by 89 miles, and would ...”

DEIS, page 187, second paragraph, first bulleted section. The second sentence, “Users would find this zone of 8,348 acres (29 percent of the area) open to ...” is revised to read, “Users would find this zone of 8,252 acres (28 percent of the area) open to ...”

DEIS, page 187, second paragraph, second bulleted section. The second sentence, “Non-motorized users would find the middle corridor of 9,265 acres (32 percent of the area) closed to ...” is revised to read, “Non-motorized users would find the middle corridor of 10,988 acres (38 percent of the area) closed to ...”

DEIS, page 187, second paragraph, third bulleted section. The second sentence, “This area is 11,412 acres (39 percent of the area).” is revised to read, “This area is 9,784 acres (34 percent of the area).”

DEIS, page 187, under the header Motorized Opportunities, Direct Effects, first paragraph. The third sentence, “During the summer-fall (May 15 to December 15), approximately 186 miles would be open ...” is revised to read, “During the summer-fall (May 15 to December 15), approximately 187 miles would be open ...”

DEIS, page 187, under the header Motorized Opportunities, Direct Effects, first paragraph. The fourth sentence, “During the winter-spring (December 15 to May 15), approximately 172 miles would be open ...” is revised to read, “During the winter-spring (December 15 to May 15), approximately 168 miles would be open ...”

DEIS, page 189, under the header Motorized And Non-Motorized Recreation, Direct Effects, first paragraph. The last sentence, “Road access would be reduced by 33 miles in the summer-fall ...” is revised to read, “Road access would be reduced by 32 miles in the summer-fall ...”

DEIS, page 189, under the header Motorized And Non-Motorized Recreation, Direct Effects, third paragraph. The fourth sentence, “Second, OHV users would have ... covering 29 percent of the area during the winter-spring and 68 percent of the area during the summer-fall time period.” is revised to read, “Second, OHV users would have ... covering 28 percent of the area during the winter-spring and 62 percent of the area during the summer-fall time period.”

DEIS, page 190, second to last bulleted section on page. The first sentence, “Mountain bike users would have more opportunity to experience a larger area (32%) for racing and ...” is revised to read, “Mountain bike users would have more opportunity to experience a larger area (38%) for racing and ...”

DEIS, page 192, under the header Motorized Opportunities, Direct Effects, first paragraph. The third sentence, “During the summer-fall (May 15 to December 15), approximately 191 miles would be open ...” is revised to read, “During the summer-fall (May 15 to December 15), approximately 192 miles would be open ...”

DEIS, page 192, under the header Motorized Opportunities, Direct Effects, first paragraph. The fourth sentence, “During the winter-spring (December 15 to May 15), approximately 131 miles would be open to motorized use, as compared to the current 173 miles.” is revised to read, “During the winter-spring (December 15 to May 15), approximately 133 miles would be open to motorized use, as compared to the current 174 miles.”

DEIS, page 192, under the header Motorized Opportunities, Direct Effects, first paragraph. The fifth sentence, “This would result in 83 percent of all roads/motorized trails being open to motorized use during the summer-fall and 57 percent open during the winter-spring.” is revised to read, “This would result in 85 percent of all roads/motorized trails being open to motorized use during the summer-fall and 18 percent open during the winter-spring.”

DEIS, page 194, first paragraph. The first sentence, “Road access for winter-spring recreational activities ... reduced by 42 miles as compared to the existing condition.” is revised to read, “Road access for winter-spring recreational activities ... reduced by 41 miles as compared to the existing condition.”

DEIS, page 194, first paragraph. The second sentence, “Road access would be reduced by 28 miles in the summer-fall ...” is revised to read, “Road access would be reduced by 27 miles in the summer-fall ...”

DEIS, page 210, under Consultation section. After the first sentence that reads, “The Heritage Resource report was sent ... within the project area.” Insert the following statement: “In a letter dated December 12, 2002 the State Historic Preservation Office concurred with the determination of No Adverse Effect for this undertaking.”

DEIS, page 218, Table 3-31 Financial Measures by alternative. The first, second and fourth entries read, “Present Net Value (PNV) ... -\$1.9 million [for Alternative C] ..., Benefit/Cost Ratio (B/C)73 [for Alternative C] ..., Costs (PV) ... -\$3.1 million [for Alt D]” are revised to read, “Present Net Value (PNV) ... -\$1.8 million [for Alternative C] ..., Benefit/Cost Ratio (B/C)74 [for Alternative C] ..., Costs (PV) ... -\$3.0 million [for Alt D]”.

DEIS, page 218, paragraph following Table 3-31. The second bulleted statement, “Costs associated with the large number ... in Alternative B, 6,300 acres in Alternative C, and 4,200 acres in Alternative D).” is revised to read, “Costs associated with the large number ... in Alternative B, 6,000 acres in Alternative C, and 4,000 acres in Alternative D).”

DEIS, page 218, paragraph following Table 3-31. The fourth bulleted statement, “Costs associated with the anticipated large number of disturbed areas needing noxious and invasive treatment: ...” is revised to read, “Costs associated with the anticipated large number of disturbed areas needing noxious and invasive weed treatment: ...”

DEIS, page 219, second paragraph. The second sentence, “Alternative D generates \$1.9 million ... activities totaling \$3.1 million.” is revised to read, “Alternative D generates \$1.9 million ... activities totaling \$3.0 million.”

DEIS, page 219, third paragraph. The fourth sentence, “Alternative C b/c ratio is .73 as compared to .61 for Alternative D.” is revised to read, “Alternative C b/c ratio is .74 as compared to .61 for Alternative D.”

DEIS, Chapter 4 INDEX, pages 223-225. Chapter 4 Index is replaced by the updated Index that follows this errata changes section.

DEIS, Chapter 5 BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCES, pages 227 – 235. Add the following additional references to this chapter:

“Higgins, K. F., E. D. Stukel, J. M. Goulet, and D. C. Backlund. 2000. Wild mammals of South Dakota. SD Game, Fish and Parks, Pierre.

Isaak, D. J., W. A. Hubert, and C. R. Berry, Jr. 2003. Conservation assessment for lake chub, mountain sucker, and finescale dace in the Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming. Black Hills National Forest, Custer, SD. 64pp.

Ludlow, W. 1875. Report of a reconnaissance of the Black Hills of Dakota made in the summer of 1875. Engr. Dept. U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

Mehl, M. 1992. Old growth descriptions for the major forest cover types in the Rocky Mountain Region. Pages 106-120 in M. R. Kaufman, W. H. Moir, and R. L. Bassett, Technical coordinators. Proceedings of workshop on old-growth forests in the Southwest and Rocky Mountain Regions. U.S. Forest Service General Technical Report RM-213.

Pettingill, O. S. Jr., and N. R. Whitney 1965. Birds of the Black Hills. Special Publication No. 1. Cornell Lab. Of Ornithology. Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY. 139 pp.

South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks. September 2003. Personal communication with S. Deisch.

South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks. Results of spring 2003 nesting survey.
www.state.sd.us/gfp/divisionwildlife/diversity/dipper/spring2003.htm

Stewart, R. K., and C. A. Thilenius. 1964. Stream and lake inventory and classification in the Black Hills of South Dakota. SD Game, Fish, and Parks.

USDA Forest Service. 2001. Phase I Biological Assessment and Biological Evaluation. Phase I Forest Plan Amendment, Supplement to the Forest Plan."

DEIS, page 238, Chapter 6, GLOSSARY. Add the following term to the Glossary:

"Connected Disturbed Area (CDA)

Areas that contribute sediment to streams or wetlands causing degradation of physical function, degraded water quality and increased peak flows that may alter physical channel processes."

DEIS, Appendix B, page B-1, the first paragraph that begins, "Specific design criteria..." is modified to read as follows:

"Specific design criteria and mitigation measures described herein have been developed to be used as part of the action alternatives. Also, certain measures listed include Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (S&Gs) applicable to action alternatives. Some mitigation measures not included in this section are the Forest Service standard operating procedures. An example would be the standard provisions of a Timber Sale Contract and road design specifications. Other mitigation measures not included in this section are additional Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines too numerous and lengthy to include here. Project implementation will incorporate all Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines, with the exception of those identified for site-specific amendment in the Record of Decision. Design criteria and mitigation measures are listed below under the applicable resource area or topic."

DEIS, Appendix B, page B-10, under Snags heading, second paragraph. The first sentence, "Alternative D - At least 1700 ponderosa pine ..." is revised to read, "Alternative D only - At least 1,700 ponderosa pine hard snags would be created from large diameter green trees (≥ 10 " DBH) to compensate for the deficient snag density in this alternative."

DEIS, Appendix B, pages B-11 and B-12, under Northern Goshawk, after last paragraph (on page 13). Add the following design criterion:

"Proposed vegetation treatments of sites considered key to goshawk habitat per the Forest Plan, as amended, are deferred from treatment. Treatments are deferred pending direction from the Forest Plan Phase II analysis and decision."

DEIS, Appendix B, page B-12, under Other Raptors. Add the following mitigation measure:

"Any new activities (including pre-use road maintenance, vegetation treatments, etc.) adjacent to the existing osprey nest will be restricted between April 1 and September 30 so that any osprey present are not subjected to undue disturbance."

DEIS, Appendix B, page B-12, under Big Game. Add the following mitigation measure:
“No vegetative treatment that reduces screening cover will occur in the portion of sites that currently provide screening cover.”

DEIS, Appendix B, page B-12. Add the following mitigation measure to Riparian Habitats:
“Construct a fence and cattleguard across the Prairie Creek drainage just northeast of the junction of FSR 159 and FSR 159.2 to exclude livestock from the Prairie Creek Dam (all action alternatives).”

DEIS, Appendix B, pages B-12 and B-13, under Riparian Habitats, after last paragraph. Add the following mitigation measure:

“Install new or replacement culverts so they are level or slope downstream to reduce gurgling and splashing that stimulates beaver dam construction.”

DEIS, Appendix B, page B-13, under Endangered, Threatened, Proposed, and Sensitive Species, after third paragraph. Insert the following mitigation measure:

“Protect any colonies of *Vertigo arthuri* located after contract or permit formation from adverse effects caused by management activities, in a manner similar to Standard 3115.”

DEIS, Appendix B, page B-14. The first paragraph that begins, “Seed any disturbed areas with native plants ...” is revised and replaced by the following paragraph:

“Seed any disturbed areas with native plant species in mixes that are noxious weed-free (Guideline 1110, treated as a Standard). Initiate revegetation as soon as possible, not to exceed six months, after termination of ground-disturbing activities. On areas needing immediate establishment of vegetation, non-native non-aggressive annuals, non-aggressive and non-persistent perennials, or sterile perennial species may be used while native perennials are becoming established.”

DEIS, Appendix B, page B-15. Before Miscellaneous Wildlife Habitat section insert the section:
“MA 3.7 Late Successional Landscape

Vegetation treatments in late-successional landscape areas will be designed to minimize the impact to current or potential old growth character yet accomplish treatment on selected sites considered essential to meeting desired fire/fuels objectives. Treatment will be characterized by cleanup of ground and ladder fuels, thinning from below (thinning smaller trees), leaving the taller, larger diameter trees, and removing no trees 16 inches or greater in diameter.

Vegetation treatment (patch cuts) planned to enhance Bighorn sheep habitat is deferred from treatment as proposed. The determination has been made that additional time is needed to work with SDGF&P to better define suitable locations, treatment parameters, and complete a management plan or guide that is consistent with MA 3.7 objectives.”

DEIS, Appendix B, page B-15. Under Miscellaneous Wildlife Habitat add the following mitigation measures:

“Manage 30-50% of each bur oak stand for 100-plus year old trees (Objective 201).”

“Do not locate landings or slash piles in hardwood stands or inclusions unless no alternative sites are available. Do not locate skid trails in hardwood stands or inclusions unless and until all other

options have been explored. When there is no option but to locate a skid trail in such a site, limit the number and length of skid trails to those to that are necessary to accomplish objectives.”

DEIS, Appendix B, page B-15. Under Travel Management and Recreation add the following mitigation measures:

“Implement comprehensive travel management signing and interpretation/education/enforcement programs to provide the public with information on roads, trails, area/seasonal travel and recreation use guidelines/restrictions.”

MA 3.7 Travel. The current year-round off-road motorized travel restriction in a portion of the Prairie Creek drainage below the Brush Creek development is modified to a seasonal restriction with the Record of Decision and associated amendment of the Forest Plan. This modification provides for a more definable and manageable boundary. Follow-up with appropriate boundary marking, signing, maps, public education and enforcement are required.”

DEIS, Appendix B, page B-18. After last paragraph add the following section:

Miscellaneous

It may be determined that certain Federal, State, local or other permits, cooperative agreements, MOUs, etc., are necessary or required as part of implementing Prairie Project actions. The appropriate documentation will be obtained prior to initiation of applicable actions.”

DEIS, Appendix C, page C-5. After the last text on the page add the following monitoring section:

“Noxious and Invasive Weeds

Monitoring Objective/item: Determine effectiveness of the integrated noxious weed management approach for control of noxious and invasive weed species.

Monitoring procedures: Field verification, GPS/GIS data records, and locally generated spray sheets.

Frequency/duration of monitoring: Year long, one through five years post-harvest activities.

Data Storage: GIS and ORACLE databases.

Revenue source: KV or other vegetation management funds.

Responsibility Specialist: District noxious weed specialist.”

APPENDIX A (Supplement to DEIS APPENDIX A) PUBLIC COMMENTS AND AGENCY RESPONSES TO THE DRAFT EIS

The following is a summary of comments received by the Black Hills National Forest, Mystic Ranger District regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed Prairie Project Area. The Notice of Availability was published in the June 12, 2003 *Federal Register* with the comment period ending July 28, 2003. The Mystic Ranger District received 81 responses, including transcripts from two (2) formal public meetings, letters, emails, and meetings with individuals at the Mystic Ranger District Office in Rapid City. These responses have been analyzed using a process called content analysis.

Content analysis is a method developed by a specialized Forest Service unit, the Content Analysis Team (CAT), for analyzing public comment. This method employs both qualitative and quantitative approaches. It is a systematic process designed to provide a mailing list of respondents, distinguish specific comments in each response, evaluate similar comments from different responses, and from those identify specific concerns.

The content analysis process strives to identify all relevant issues, not just those represented by the majority of respondents. In addition to capturing relevant factual input, the content analysis identifies the relative emotion and strength of public sentiment behind particular viewpoints. The intention of the content analysis process is to represent the public's viewpoints and concerns as fairly as possible, and to present those concerns in such a way as to assist the ID Team in effectively responding to them.

The ID Team reviewed the public comment statements and considered the substance of the concerns, evaluated whether they triggered a change in the environmental analysis, and drafted responses. For some comments, they reviewed the original letter or other input to ascertain the full context for the concern statement.

The ID Team provided any recommendations for adjustments to the DEIS analysis or documentation to the Team Leader for review, consideration, and action. The ID Team provided responses to approximately 475 public comments.

In general, the ID Team responded in the following ways to the substantive public concerns as prescribed in 40 CFR 1503.4.

- Modify alternatives including the proposed action.
- Supplement, improve, or modify its analysis
- Make factual corrections
- Explaining why the comments do not need further Forest Service response.

In response to the comments on the DEIS, the ID Team has made factual and clarifying corrections in the document, and/or explained why changes are not warranted. Minimal response (basically acknowledgement) has been made to concerns stating a position or an opinion. However, these positions and opinions have been compiled by the ID team for consideration by the Deciding Official. Some specific suggestions for management of the project area may be adopted by the Deciding Official, other specific concerns are beyond the authority of the Forest Service and beyond the scope of the DEIS or determined to be impractical. None of the comments necessitated reanalysis of alternatives.

The following is a list of individuals and organizations that commented on the Prairie Project Area DEIS.

Prairie DEIS Respondents

Name				City	State
Mr. and Mrs.	James	Hubbard		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	William	McBride		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Patrick	McElgunn		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Barbara	Birmingham		O'Neill	Nebraska
Mr.	Robert	Borgmeyer	Selador Ranches, Inc	Tucson	Arizona
		Sierra Club of the Black Hills	Mr. James Margadant	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Tim and Ryan	Edwards	Black Hills Mountain Bike Club	Rapid City	South Dakota
		Dakota Territory Cruisers	Mr. Greg Mumm	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Alan	Huether		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Randy	Daughenbaugh		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Chet	Andrew	River Ranch LLC	Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Paulette	Kirby		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Hiene	Junge	Pennington County Highway Department	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Don	Miller		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Harry	Paulsen		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Wendelin	Thomas		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Hank	Kuhnhauser		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Dave	Holte		Rapid City	South Dakota

Name			City	State	
Ms.	Gayle	Jorgenson	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr. and Mrs.	Gary	Huber	Savage	Minnesota	
Mr.	Raymond	Bing	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Steve	Hoier	Rapid City	South Dakota	
**Mr.	Phil	Busching	International Mountain Bicycle	South Dakota	
Mr.	Robert	Hamm	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Aaron	Everett	Black Hills Forest Resource Association	South Dakota	
		Biodiversity Conservation Alliance	Mr. Jeremy Nichols	Laramie	Wyoming
Mr.	Tom	Troxel	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Dr.	John	Elston	Rapid City	South Dakota	
		South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks	Ms. Shelly Deisch	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Mark	Howard	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Tim	Pavek	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Jeff	Olson	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	H.K.	Malon	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Dennis	Gorton	Pennington County Fire Administrator	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Peter	Sorensen	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Chuck	Hagemann	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	James	Loverich	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Harvey	Sheehan	Pierre	South Dakota	
Mr.	Donny	Weston	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Craig	Hendricks	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Matt	Jackson	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Randy	Brich	Richland	Washington	
Mr.	John	Rehorst	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Duane	Claypool	Miles City	Montana	
Mr.	Darrel	Baldwin	Box Elder	South Dakota	
Mr.	Tim	Sheldon	Rapid City	South Dakota	

Name			City	State
Mr.	Tim	Grosz	Sturgis	South Dakota
Mr.	Kurt	Teets	Black Hawk	South Dakota
Mr.	Bill	Colson	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Rayland	Bender	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Thore	Jenshus	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Brian	Bies	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Kent	Moore	Sturgis	South Dakota
Mr.	Ernie	Canode	Pierre	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Chad	Andrew	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Marty	Errea	Black Hawk	South Dakota
Mr.	Frank	Davis	Picayune	Mississippi
Dr.	Jayme	Huff	Burbank	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Duff	Erickson		
Dr.	Robert	Gaines	Merry Hill	North Carolina
Mr.	Densel	Cressy	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Delmer	Miller	Rapid City	South Dakota
*Mr.	Paul	Perrizo	Valley Springs	South Dakota
Mr.	David	Eddy	Rapid City	South Dakota
*Mr.	Ross	Petersen	Pierre	South Dakota
	Office of Environmental Policy and	Director	U.S. Department of the Interior	Washington DC
Ms.	Nancy	Hilding	Black Hawk	South Dakota
		Defenders of the BH / Native Ecosystems	Rapid City	South Dakota
		Greater Dacotah Chapter Safari Club International	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Gerald	Miller	Murdo	South Dakota
Mr.	Jim	Hoxie	Spearfish	South Dakota
Mr.	Archie	Gray	Spearfish	South Dakota
Mr.	Quintin	Larson	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Robert	Doyle	Rapid City	South Dakota

Name			City	State
Mr.	Brad	Letcher	Huron	South Dakota
Mr.	Sam	Clauson		
		Region VIII Environmental Protection Agency	Denver	Colorado
Ms.	Sara	Johnson	Willow Creek	Montana
		NEC		
*Mr.	Mike	Letcher	Rapid City	South Dakota
		HUD Senior Environmental Officer	Denver	Colorado
Ms.	Rhonda	Mumm		

* Petition letter #1 - Respondents:

Greg [illegible]	Rodger Marx	Ray Marriman
Justin [illegible]	Bruce Henderson	Jerome Ottenbacker
Jason Andersen	Corey Horder	Kyle Manning
Robert L. Johnson	Viloria Wiseman	Donald R. Dulany
Robin Chesshie (spelling uncertain)	Jackie Beving	Scott Studer
Paul Dagen	Gary Wiseman	Michelle Studer
Douglas Degen	Jason Jahnig	Jeff Hellmann
Steven A. Enles (spelling uncertain)	Brian Jenson	John Hinz
Justin Prickett	Rick Barondeau	Dennis L. timmerman
Lee Waldow	Randy Stern	Brent Hathaway
Tamra Waldow	Dennis Rieken (spelling uncertain)	[illegible] Fox
Tim Van Eye	Sean Lessin	Justin Prickett
Jim Hoh	Lawrence Igl (spelling uncertain)	Kevin Beehle
Daniel Hohn	Milton Schlichenmayer	Dennis L. Morgan
Clark Lee	Paul Bohling	Floyd [illegible]
Cheryl Hohn	Tim Mathern	Levi Balcom
Kevin Van Engelenhoven	Dan Van Voorst	Cody Miles
Hannan Van Engelenhoven	Morgan Beving	Kristin Shamm
Wade Mulden (spelling uncertain)	Kevin Linderman	Mike Starr
Chad Davis	CJ Beving	Jim Retzlaff
Carl [illegible]	Charles Beving	Raymond Retzlaff
Todd [illegible]	Joe Beving	Earlene Retzlaff
Scott Voelch (spelling uncertain)	Linda Beving	Kathy Retzlaff
Rob Bergmor (spelling uncertain)	Martin Beving	Doris Knudson
Wyatt Voelsch	Terry Hipple	Collin Knudson
Kyle Jassen	Kellie Sutton Thorson	Tony Cronin
Alan Sansquist	Jason Welch	Kristin Cronin
Dion bahr	Bill Palmer	Anthony Small
John Brotzel	Kip Eickhoff	Jammie [illegible]
Barney William	Kimberly Schweiss	Kay Hammond
Sylvia Baltzell	Cliff Jorgenson	Travis R. Wipl (spelling uncertain)
Rick Humphries	John Hanson	Mark McDonald
Lance Burke	Keith A. Williams	Steven Frank
Bobby Haar (spelling uncertain)	Jason Garder (spelling uncertain)	David Stahl
Kurt Schmidt	Jamie Trinneer	John Hoing
Ross J. Walker	Bob Travis	Adam Jacobs
	Dan Adams	

Curt Schoenfelder (spelling uncertain)	Kevin McKay	Chris Blair
Jason Zomlicka	Jon Ross	Greg Minnich
Wayne Walton	Bonnie Hammell	Jeff Sidergask (spelling uncertain)
Brad Hewitt	Troy A. Rice	Josh Englin
Rob Lentsch	Gerry Buldrick (spelling uncertain)	Eric [illegible]
Jim Davis	Lynn Uhrig	Del Cook
Brad Letcher	Michele Martell	Anthony Johnson
Kristi Letcher	Alan Hermansen	Jess Hora
Doug Brink	Scott Heis (spelling uncertain)	Sean Jackson
Mary Furchner	Les Nelson	Dustin Smith
Todd Furchner	Robb Meineke	Andy Fitzgerald
Todd Martin	Joel Finule	Dusty Arthur
Lori Mehlberg	Steve Meguine	Luke Clements
Paul Messen	Ross Brown	Travis Noteboom
Dan Putnam	David Novotny	Trista Hart
Toby Lore	Steven Kindrall	Laura Rotzien
Terry Berg	Grant Wood	Jennie Morrison
Rock D. West	Flint Whitesorn (spelling uncertain)	Jim Smith
Matt Anson	Jamie Cuff	Adam Roseth
Lary Mangold	Beau Bendigo	John Oldenberg
Steve Koch	Allen Campbell	Jordan Schofield
Doug Koch	Robert Miller	Dan Muth
Dawn Koch	Donny Weston	Keith Berry
Pat Byrd	Curt K. Jensen	Mike Hansen
Vince Anderson	Peter E. Snyder	Randy Williams
Justin Anderson	Donald T. Rice	Richard Gran
Chris Lebert	Todd Gikling	Jane Jensen
Patrick D. Frederick	Rachel L. Talladay	Roger Blocker
Philip Shada	Jill Rodgers	P G Rose (spelling uncertain)
Brandon Burke	Damien C. Roddigore (spelling uncertain)	Bill Gikhing

**** Petition Letter #2 - Respondents:**

Bob Miller	Kristy Glanc	Jessica Frederick
Samuel B. French	Jason Silver	Lisa A. Baiton
Andrew Worrick	Jeremy Rogers	Jennifer Jones
Lisa Gustin	Dan Schneider	Margaret [illegible]
Dirk Gustin	Bob McGlothler (spelling uncertain)	[illegible] Canpend
Doyle Niehl	M Beaty	Steven Trehittis (spelling uncertain)
Karen Niehl	Craig Krisch (spelling uncertain)	B Edlind
Karen Niehl	Richard B. Krisch (spelling uncertain)	Matthew Glover
Barry Brown	Cory Kennedy	Carol Aldridge
[illegible] Brown	Shawna Kennedy	Nancy Howe
Keith Muller	Jamie Kennedy	Matt Maraentt (spelling uncertain)
Hal Bielstein	David Laughlin	James Berry
Ken Benusis	Michael Fontaine	Steve Harbaugh
Robert Loy	Jeanne [illegible]	Jesse Hansen
James Garach	Todd [illegible]	Mike Flanery
John Hill	Barry Brown	Chris Brauer
Ray Pauwels (spelling uncertain)	Kristina Proietti	Aaron Costello
Nathen Keck	Adam Heribor (spelling uncertain)	Ted Jones
Ed Engler	Wendy Brown	Tim Raigitsch
Lisa Engler		John Knight
Matt Thelsen		

Tiffany Tuinbull	Kelli Ramsey	Patricia Lawlor
Roger St. Pierre	Heath Paharel	Jenna VanNuys
Brett [illegible]	Dawn Lydick-Rayhill	Nancy Busching
William B. Colson	Stacey D. Hall	Brian McCord
Darin Beckstrom	Alexi Senesac	Andy Ainslie
James Laerich	Donald Deutsch	Tass Thacker
John Rehoist	Cathy Fauth	Steve Dick
Aaron Frederick	Terrel Backes	Anne Britton
John Gomez	Josie Vollmer	Patrick Britton
Jenny Rehorst	James Merris	Geoff Bonar
David Kent	Eiar Schray	Katie Norman
Susan Hendrickson	Erin Raybon	Lisa Eisenbraun
Daryl Hendrickson	Tara Fabl (spelling uncertain)	Debra Brandt
Marty R. Kuaff	B Valent (spelling uncertain)	John Waters
Kay Baker	Tiffany [illegible]	Sue Waters
Craig [illegible]	Seth Hahn	Richard E. Legner
Dawn Jackson	Theres Lau	Wanda Mikul
Mary [illegible]	Natalie Murphy	Duane Martenson
Ryan J. Dinkler	Jessica Carrilla	Cherrie Martenson
Pam Newman	Shawn Fox	Lynne Tomorick (spelling uncertain)
Pat Kwietniewski (spelling uncertain)	Eimily Letholz	Deb McClaren
Lea Haisch	Dollie Hacloci (spelling uncertain)	William Clayton
Cheryl Brandt	Tara Hall	James Colhoon
Helen Amborn	Torey Lynn	Dennis Lyons
Debbie Anderson	Gary Willacedt (spelling uncertain)	Brent [illegible]
Scott M. Vimmitt (spelling uncertain)	Steve Drobry	Jay [illegible]
Betty Druskill	Marianne [illegible]	Kent Moore
	Ben Daily	James Haar
	Jon Nelson	

Public Comment on the Draft EIS

Public comment on the Draft EIS is rich and varied, and reflects, for the most part, respondents' livelihood, lifestyle and/or position/opinion on issues or concerns.

In general, the majority of respondents living within and adjacent to the project area are very supportive of vegetative management to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire under Alternative C (the Proposed and Preferred Alternative). The following are sample excerpts from original responses:

"After reading the DEIS, and attending the meeting at Johnson Siding, I think Alternative "C" is the most effective way to manage fire and fuel" (Letter 14).

"We support the EIS Alternative C of commercial timbering, prescribed burning, fuels breaks, etc. Our experience is that aggressive commercial timbering is the only way to quickly reduce fuels" (Letter 38).

"I would like to express my support for implementation of Alternative C. I find it encouraging that the FS is making an effort to reduce fire and insect threats pro-actively" (Letter 62).

Travel and Recreation Use holds the most divergent views and concerns. Almost all of the respondents were supportive of Alternative C, with a minority supportive of Alternative B. The majority would like to see better signage, maps, and enforcement. Many feel changes to the current travel management plan is unwarranted and want to keep all roads open, others have a preference to limit some roads, but maintain the opportunity to enjoy non-motorized recreation off-road. These competing views are expressed by respondents within the context of a number of issues relevant to travel and recreation use in the project area. The following are sample excerpts from original responses:

“I also feel there is a need to have a significant amount of trails and maps available to motorized and non-motorized users. I do think it is a great idea to have separate trail systems for each. The only way this will be accomplished in my opinion is by signage and specific trail sizes for each sport (i.e. motorcycles, 4 wheelers, mtn bikes)” (Letter 34).

“In addition non-motorized recreational use and travel [Alternative B] provides the most protection and preservation of the forest natural resources. A large portion of the Forest land in this District currently allows motorized recreation and travel. It is appropriate to designate this portion of the Forest as non-motorized recreational use and travel to provide some balance” (Letter 13).

I think it is important to recognize recreation as a legitimate use of the forest. To actively plan for it as you have in Alternative C – Develop to include cooperative efforts with organized recreation groups and establish trail system that includes all forms of motorized and non-motorized recreation” (Letter 16).

“The opportunity for cross-country adlibbing is highly valued by dirt bikes. Maintaining that type of use is a critical component of Alt. C...” (Letter 53).

“No ad-libbing...We are one of the few forests in the nation that still allow this” (Letter 37).

Agency Response to Public Comments:

In the content analysis process, each response is assigned a unique number (ID) and given a number (Letter Number). This ID allows analysts to link specific comments to the original letter. All respondents' names and addresses are entered into a project-specific database, enabling creation of a complete list of all respondents. Each comment is given a number (Comment Number) and is coded by resource. The following report: *Prairie DEIS Public Comment and Agency Response Report* contains the complete list of respondents' comments and the Agency's response. Original letters are held in the Prairie Project File at the Mystic Ranger District Office in Rapid City.

Prairie EIS Mailing List

Individuals, Groups, Native Americans that received the Prairie DEIS, FEIS and ROD.

Name				City	State
Ms.	Suzy	Adams		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Andrew	Ainslie		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	David	Allard		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Wallace	Ambonn		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Steven	Anderson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Mary Jo	Anderson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Arleen	Anderson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Chet	Andrew	River Ranch LLC	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Chad	Andrew		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Madonna	Archembeau	Tribal Chairwoman	Marty	South Dakota
Mr.	Jim	Atkinson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Robert	Bailey		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Dale	Baity		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Gail	Baker	Three Affiliated Tribes	New Town	North Dakota
Mr.	Darrel	Baldwin		Box Elder	South Dakota
Mr.	Albert	Barry		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Rayland	Bender		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Randy	Berger		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Francis	Bernie	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Marty	South Dakota
Mr.	Tom	Berry		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Bruce	Bessken		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Brian	Bies		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Duane	Big Eagle	Tribal Chairperson	Fort Thompson	South Dakota
Mr.	Joe	Big Medicine Jr.	Southern Cheyenne NAGPRA, NHPA	Watonga	Oklahoma
Mr.	Raymond	Bing		Rapid City	South Dakota
		Biodiversity Conservation Alliance	Mr. Jeremy Nichols	Laramie	Wyoming
Ms.	Barbara	Birmingham		O'Neill	Nebraska

Name				City	State
		BLM Montana/Dakota State Office		Billings	Montana
Mr.	Ed	Bode		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Joe	Bodeson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Scott	Bogue		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Lindsay	Bold		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Robert	Borgmeyer	Selador Ranches, Inc	Tucson	Arizona
Mr.	Dustin	Boro		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Norma	Bowyer		Morgantown	West Virginia
Mr.	Gilbert	Brady	Cultural Commission	Lame Deer	Montana
Mr. and Mrs.	Richard	Brandiger		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Rawleigh	Brennick		Yankton	South Dakota
Mr.	Randy	Brich		Richland	Washington
Mr.	Chris	Brown		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Barry	Brown		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Patty	Brown		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Karen	Brummer		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Jim	Buchanan		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Diane	Burgard		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Phil	Busching	International Mountain Bicycle Association	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Ernie	Canode		Pierre	South Dakota
Mr.	Ron	Capps		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Reginald	Cedar Face	Pine Ridge Indian Health Service	Pine Ridge	South Dakota
Mr.	Larry	Chilstrom		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	David	Christensen		Warrenville	Illinois
Mr.	Michael	Clark		Santa Fe	New Mexico
Mr.	Sam	Clauson			
Mr.	Duane	Claypool		Miles City	Montana
Mr.	Bill	Colson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	WB	Colson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Ralph	Corey		Hill City	South Dakota
Mr.	Ray	Cowdery		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Ed	Cox		Rapid City	South Dakota

Name				City	State
Mr.	James	Crawford	Tribal Chairman	Sisseton	South Dakota
Mr.	Densel	Cressy		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Mike	Cronin		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Elgin	Crows Breast	Cultural Preservation Office	New Town	North Dakota
Ms.	Karla	Cummings		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Marilyn	Dahm-Borgeson		Rapid City	South Dakota
		Dakota Territory	Mr. Greg Mumm	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Randy	Daughenbaugh		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Frank	Davis		Picayune	Mississippi
Mr.	Ken	Davis		Rapid City	South Dakota
		Defenders of the BH / Native Ecosystems Council		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Corrine	Depatie		Rapid City	South Dakota
	Office of Environmental Policy and	Director	U.S. Department of the Interior	Washington	DC
		Director, Office of Environment Compliance	U.S. Department of Energy	Washington	DC
		Director, Planning, and Review	Advisory Council on Historic	Washington	DC
Ms.	Pauline	Donaldson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Robert	Doyle		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	John	Dueker		Chadron	Nebraska
Mr.	Robert	Dunn		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	David	Eddy		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Tim and Ryan	Edwards	Black Hills Mountain Bike Club	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	RJ	Elliott		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Joe	Ellis		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Bruce	Ellison		Rapid City	South Dakota
Dr.	John	Elston		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Jack	Engel	Engel Trust	Rapid City	South Dakota
		Environmental Review Division	HUD Building	Washington	DC
Mr. and Mrs.	Duff	Erickson			

Name			City	State
Mr.	Ted	Erlewine	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Marty	Errea	Black Hawk	South Dakota
Mr.	Aaron	Everett	Black Hills Forest Resource	South Dakota
Mr.	Fremont	Fallis	Tribal Council	South Dakota
Mr.	H.T.	Ferguson	Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Janice	Ferguson	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Mike	Finnegan	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Jayson	Forbes	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Mike	Franzen	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Harold	Frazier	Tribal Chairman	South Dakota
Ms.	Lynn	Freed	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Samuel	French	Rapid City	South Dakota
Dr.	Robert	Gaines	Merry Hill	North Carolina
Mr.	Mart	Geary	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Dale	Gibson	Huron	South Dakota
Mr.	Bruce	Gill	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Doug	Gokie	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Dennis	Gorton	Pennington County Fire Administrator	South Dakota
Mr.	Darrin	Gourde	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Rich	Grable	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Archie	Gray	Spearfish	South Dakota
Mr.	Terry	Gray	CRM/NAGPRA Coordinator	South Dakota
		Greater Dacotah Chapter Safari Club International	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Steve	Griffin	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Tom	Grissom	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Tim	Grosz	Sturgis	South Dakota
Mr.	Carl	Gruber	Le Sueur	Minnesota
Mr.	Scott	Guffey	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Scott	Guffey	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Jim	Haefs	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Chuck	Hagemann	Rapid City	South Dakota

Name				City	State
Mr.	Tex	Hall	Tribal Chairman	New Town	North Dakota
Mr.	Bryan	Hall		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Leo	Hamm		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Kenneth	Hamm		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Robert	Hamm		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Rob	Hammerquist		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Wes	Hanson	Natural Resource Office	Flandreau	South Dakota
Mr.	Ron	Harrell		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Rolland	Hartland		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Orian	Hawkins		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Mike	Heitland		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Craig	Hendricks		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Daryl	Henrickson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Costas	Hercules		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Heather	Heynen		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Billy	Hickman		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Nancy	Hilding		Black Hawk	South Dakota
Mr.	Brian	Hill		Mound	Minnesota
Mr.	Vernon	Hill	Tribal Chairman	Fort Washakie	Wyoming
Mr. and Mrs.	Albert	Hirsch		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Steve	Hoier		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Marna	Hollingsworth		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Dave	Holte		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Johnson	Holy Rock	Fifth Members Office	Pine Ridge	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Don	Hotalling		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Vern	Houser		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Mark	Howard		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Jim	Hoxie		Spearfish	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	James	Hubbard		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Gary	Huber		Savage	Minnesota
Mr. and Mrs.	Ed	Hubin		Rapid City	South Dakota
		HUD Senior Environmental Officer		Denver	Colorado

Name			City	State	
Mr.	Alan	Huether	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Dr.	Jayne	Huff	Burbank	South Dakota	
Mr.	Charles	Hunt	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr. and Mrs.	Jim	Hunt	McLean	Virginia	
Mr.	Tom	Husband	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Briton	Hutchison	Tribal Chairman	Fort Washakie	Wyoming
Mr.	Dan	Hutt	CEO Black Hills Electric Cooperative	Custer	South Dakota
Mr.	David	Hyink		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Bryce	In The Woods	Tribal Council	Eagle Butte	South Dakota
Mr.	Matt	Jackson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Wally	Jaehn		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Michael	Jandreau	Tribal Chairman	Lower Brule	South Dakota
Mr.	Kenroy	Janzen		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Thore	Jenshus		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Wes	Jobsen		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Diana	Johnson		Hill City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Wade	Johnson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Greg	Johnson		Hill City	South Dakota
Mr.	David	Johnson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Sara	Johnson	NEC	Willow Creek	Montana
Mr. and Mrs.	William	Jones		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Scott	Jones	Cultural Resource Office	Lower Brule	South Dakota
Mr.	Brian	Jones		Miller	South Dakota
Mr.	Les	Jones		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Charlene	Jones		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Gayle	Jorgenson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Hiene	Junge	Pennington County Highway Department	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Paul	Kasen		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Jeff	Kearney		Piedmont	South Dakota
Mr.	Terry	Keeney		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Randell	Kenner		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	David	Kent		Rapid City	South Dakota

Name				City	State
		Keslick and Son	Modern Arboriculture and Logging Service	West Chester	Pennsylvania
Ms.	Lisa	Kiefer		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	William	Kindle	President	Rosebud	South Dakota
Ms.	Paulette	Kirby		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Virgel	Kjerstad		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Gary	Kluthe		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Vicki	Koebernick		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Doug	Koppmann		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Ray	Kraulik		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Herb	Kron		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Hank	Kuhnhauser		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Reva	Kurtz		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Art	Lampert		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Quintin	Larson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Don	Leonard		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Brad	Letcher		Huron	South Dakota
Mr.	Mike	Letcher		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Jim	Light		Silver City	South Dakota
Mr.	Ambrose	Little Ghost	Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe	Fort Totten	North Dakota
Mr.	Jim	Lockhart		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Martin	Longhenry		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Philip	Longie	Tribal Chairman	Fort Totten	North Dakota
Mr.	James	Loverich		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Dennis	Lyons		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	H.K.	Malon		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Dennie	Mann		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Angie	Many		Cedaridge	Colorado
Ms.	Katie	Markley		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Duane	Martenson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Bob	Martin		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Marion	Matt		Philip	South Dakota

Name				City	State
Mr.	Brett	McBride		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	William	McBride		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Jean	McCallister		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Alice	McCoy		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	B.J.	McDaniel		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Patrick	McElgunn		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Tim	Mentz, Sr.	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Fort Yates	North Dakota
		Midwest Region	National Park Service	Omaha	Nebraska
Mr.	Don	Miller		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Delmer	Miller		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Gerald	Miller		Murdo	South Dakota
Mr.	Kent	Moore		Sturgis	South Dakota
Ms.	Rhonda	Mumm			
Mr. and Mrs.	Angel	Munoz		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Charles	Murphy	Tribal Chairman	Fort Yates	North Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Mark	Murphy		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Debra	Napier	Government Relation Office of MIC	Arlington	Virginia
		Native Ecosytems		Willow Creek	Montana
		Natural Resources Conservation Service	National Environmental Coordinator	Washington	DC
Mr.	Jon	Nelson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Ginny	Nelson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Carla	Neuberger		Newcastle	Wyoming
Mr.	Tim	Nevadomski	President	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Jonathan	Nielsen		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Evan	Norman		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Steve	Odland		Rapid City	South Dakota
	C.	O'kane		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Jeff	Olson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Frank	Osborne		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Park	Owen	Coordinator	Rapid City	South Dakota
		Pactola Water Association		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Clyde	Patton		Rapid City	South Dakota

Name			City	State	
Ms.	Roberta	Paul	Hill City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Harry	Paulsen	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Bob	Paulson	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Tim	Pavek	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	William	Pedro	Tribal Chairman	Concho	Oklahoma
Mr.	Paul	Perrizo	Valley Springs	South Dakota	
Mr.	Michael	Peters	Tribal Secretary	Agency Village	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Don	Petersen	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Ross	Petersen	Pierre	South Dakota	
Mr.	Ted	Pettyjohn	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	James	Picotte	Tribal Historic Preservation	Eagle Butte	South Dakota
Mr.	Reg	Pitts	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr. and Mrs.	Mike	Polk	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr. and Mrs.	Lowell	Porter	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr. and Mrs.	Bill	Potter	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Rob	Powell	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr. and Mrs.	Michael	Prunty	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Ms.	Elaine	Quiver	Grey Eagle Society	Pine Ridge	South Dakota
Mr.	Aaron	Rains	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Tom	Ranfranz	Tribal Chairman	Flandreau	South Dakota
Mr.	Erick	Rath	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr. and Mrs.	Joe	Ratigan	Rapid City	South Dakota	
		Region VIII Environmental Protection Agency	EIS Review Coordinator	Denver	Colorado
		Regional Administrator	Western Region	San Francisco	California
		Regional Administrator	Federal Aviation Administration	Des Plaines	Illinois
Mr.	John	Rehorst	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Scott	Reisenauer	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Kent	Renaud	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr. and Mrs.	Dan	Rhodes	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Stanley	Rice	Director of Science Station	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Larry	Riedinger	Rapid City	South Dakota	

Name			City	State	
Mr.	Wayne	Riggs	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr. and Mrs.	Doug	Robbins	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Ms.	Amber	Robbins	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Ross	Rohde	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Kurt	Rosenkranz	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Jon	Ross	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Jerry	Roth	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Bob	Rowles	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	John	Sanders	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Lyle	Scandrett	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Lyle	Scandrett	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Ms.	Angela	Schmidt	Lincoln	Nebraska	
Mr.	Gary	Schmidt	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Ms.	Patricia	Schmidt	Casper	Wyoming	
Mr.	Jerry	Schmidt	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Calvin	Schmidt	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Tony	Schwarz	Hill City	South Dakota	
Ms.	Mel	Semmler	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr. and Mrs.	Robert	Shaw	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Harvey	Sheehan	Pierre	South Dakota	
Mr.	Tim	Sheldon	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Wes	Shelton	Rapid City	South Dakota	
		Sicangu Treaty Council	Council Members	Rosebud	South Dakota
		Sierra Club of the Black Hills	Mr. James Margadant	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Bob	Simpson	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Alvin	Slow Bear	Rural Water Office	Kyle	South Dakota
Ms.	Geri	Small	President	Lame Deer	Montana
Mr.	Joe	Smith	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr.	Peter	Sorensen	Rapid City	South Dakota	
Mr. and Mrs.	Jerry	Sorum	Rapid City	South Dakota	
		South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks	Ms. Shelly Deisch	Rapid City	South Dakota

Name				City	State
		South Dakota Department of Transportation		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Don	Springhetti	Fire Chief	Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Roger	St. Pierre		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	John	Steele	Tribal Chairman	Pine Ridge	South Dakota
Mr.	Tom	Stephens		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Haven	Stuck		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Carol	Swanson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	L.P.	Swisher		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Robert	Tabor	Tribal Chairman	Concho	Oklahoma
Mr.	Kurt	Teets		Black Hawk	South Dakota
Mr.	Jack	Telkamp		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Alan	Temple		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Tass	Thacker		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Wendelin	Thomas		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Jim	Thomson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	A.C.	Thorstenson		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Stacey	Titus		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Todd	Tobin		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Tom	Troxel		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Roger	Trudell	Tribal Chairman	Niobrara	Nebraska
		U.S. Army Engr. Northwestern Division		Portland	Oregon
		U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Office of Federal Activites, EIS Filing Section	Washington	DC
		USDA Forest Service	Director, Environmental Coordination (Chief, 1950)	Washington	DC
		USDA, National Agricultural Library	Head, Acquisitions & Serials Branch	Beltsville	Maryland
Mr.	Raymond	Uses The Knife	Tribal Vice-Chairman	Eagle Butte	South Dakota
Ms.	Barbara	Van Norman		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Paul	Vinatieri		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Mark	Vurelich		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Richard	Wahlstrom		Rapid City	South Dakota

Name				City	State
Mr.	Terry	Walker		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Mark	Warren		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Wayne	Warvi		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Mark	Weishaar		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	LeRoy	Weisser		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Donny	Weston		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Ed	Whillock		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Harvey	White Woman	Oglala Sioux Tribe	Kyle	South Dakota
Ms.	Laura	Willard		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Howard	Winstead		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Dave	Wittnebel		Rapid City	South Dakota
Ms.	Helen	Wrede		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Ed	Yelick		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr.	Gordon	Yellowman	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Concho	Oklahoma
Mr.	Gene	Youngberg		Rapid City	South Dakota
Mr. and Mrs.	Tom	Zohner		Rapid City	South Dakota

Elected Officials that received the Prairie DEIS, FEIS and ROD:

Title	Name		City	State
The Honorable	Drue J. Vitter	South Dakota Senate, District 30	Rapid City	South Dakota
The Honorable	Jim Lintz	South Dakota House of Representatives, District 30	Hermosa	South Dakota
The Honorable	Gordon Pederson	South Dakota House of Representatives, District 30	Wall	South Dakota
The Honorable	Marguerite M. Kleven	South Dakota Senate, District 29	Sturgis	South Dakota
The Honorable	Maurice LaRue	South Dakota House of Representatives, District 29	Sturgis	South Dakota
The Honorable	Larry Rhoden	South Dakota House of Representatives, District 29	Union Center	South Dakota
The Honorable	Stan Adelstein	South Dakota House of Representatives, District 32	Rapid City	South Dakota
The Honorable	Arlene H. Hamm	South Dakota Senate, District 32	Rapid City	South Dakota
The Honorable	Thomas L. Hennies	South Dakota House of Representatives, District 32	Rapid City	South Dakota
The Honorable	J. P. Duniphan	South Dakota Senate, District 33	Rapid City	South Dakota
The Honorable	Donald D. Van Etten	South Dakota House of Representatives, District 33	Rapid City	South Dakota
The Honorable	Mike Buckingham	South Dakota House of Representatives District 33	Rapid City	South Dakota
The Honorable	Elizabeth Kraus	South Dakota House of Representatives, District 34	Rapid City	South Dakota
The Honorable	Ed McLaughlin	South Dakota House of Representatives, District 34	Rapid City	South Dakota
The Honorable	Royal McCracken	South Dakota Senate, District 34	Rapid City	South Dakota

Title	Name		City	State
The Honorable	Jeffrey Haverly	South Dakota House of Representatives, District 35	Rapid City	South Dakota
The Honorable	Alice McCoy	South Dakota House of Representatives, District 35	Rapid City	South Dakota
The Honorable	William M. Napoli	South Dakota House of Representatives, District 35	Rapid City	South Dakota
The Honorable	Thomas Daschle	United States Senator	Rapid City	South Dakota
The Honorable	Tim Johnson	United States Senator	Rapid City	South Dakota
The Honorable	William J. Janklow	Member House of Representatives	Rapid City	South Dakota
The Honorable	Mike Rounds	Governor, South Dakota	Pierre	South Dakota
The Honorable	Pete Stach	Mayor of Hill City	Hill City	South Dakota
The Honorable	Jim Shaw	Mayor of Rapid City	Rapid City	South Dakota
		Rapid City Council	Rapid City	South Dakota
		Pennington County Commissioners	Rapid City	South Dakota
		Rapid City Chamber of Commerce, Natural Resource Committee	Rapid City	South Dakota
		Rapid City Public Library	Rapid City	South Dakota

Other Federal Agencies that received the Prairie DEIS, FEIS and ROD:

Name	City	State
Director, Planning and Review, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Washington	DC
Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Environmental Coordinator U.S. Department of Agriculture	Washington	DC
USDA, National Agricultural Library - Head, Acquisitions & Serials Branch	Beltsville	Maryland
BLM Montana/Dakota State Office	Billings	Montana
U.S. Army Engr. Northwestern Division	Portland	Oregon
Director, Office of Environment Compliance, U.S. Department of Energy	Washington	DC
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Federal Activities, EIS Filing Section	Washington	DC
Region VIII Environmental Protection Agency, EIS Review Coordinator	Denver	Colorado
Environmental Review Division, HUD Building	Washington	DC
HUD Senior Environmental Officer	Denver	Colorado
Director, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, U.S. Department of the Interior	Washington	DC
Midwest Region, National Park Service	Omaha	Nebraska
Regional Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, Great Lakes Region	Des Plaines	Illinois
Regional Administrator, Western Region, Federal Highway Administration	San Francisco	California
USDA Forest Service, Director, Environmental Coordination (Chief, 1950)	Washington	DC